Business Notices.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

WARNOCK & Co. Invite Gentlemen to their exhibition of FALL AND WISTER HATS.

designed respectively for the AGED, the MODERATE and the PASHIONARLE, and finished in a manner worthy of their repura-

GEN OF THE BRASON. The Young Gentleman's Dazso Har is peculiarly adapted and

charmingly attractive.

SOFT FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPA.

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Convenient for the pecket, of varied patterns, suitable for travelling, sporting, evening wear and rainy weather.

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GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES, For Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keeper for sale at 50 per cent below retail store prices.

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STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM
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NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1858.

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More than 160 different modifications are now made, suited the wants of RAILROAD COMPANIES, COAL DEALERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, And all others who require a DUNABLE AND ACCURATE SCALE. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

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have the same relative superiority as his Machines for manufac-turing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other. Hemming and binding gauges of the most improved style are apl plied, when desired, to any of Singer's Machines.

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Great Reduction in the prices of Silk Twist, SHUTTLES, Thread, Needles, and everything belonging to the Sewing Machine.

Singer's Black Sewing Silk from ... #6 85 to #7 875 P in Gurney's Black Sewing Silk from ... #7 35 to #8 13 P in 1. M. SINGER, No. 458 Broadway.

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INFROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
For all manufacturing purposes and family me, are preferable to
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[N. Y. Tribune.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES-A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT —A new Tension and a Hemmer that turns hems of any width without previous basting. Office No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.
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This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled and that present the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and inter-poled in the center of it.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE Co., No. 496 Broadway, sell two of the hest styles of Machine in use. One makes the SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH-s stitch

well adapted for sewing goods that are not to be washed and frened; the other is a new Machine, making the celebrated GROVER & BAKER STITCH, or the Lock Stitch that is Locked.

This Machine is a great improvement upon all previous Ma-chines for family sewing. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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FRONT-DOOR LOCKS, with SAFE. NIGHT-LATCH and PLATED KNOBS MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,

NEW-YORK RACES.

NEW-YORK KACES.

The Races over the Fashion Course, Long Island, will commence on To-MORROW, and continue three days. The 4 mile since will come off at 1p. m.

First Day, Friday, Sept. 24, 1836.—Sweepstakes for all ages, unlik bests, \$200 unberription, \$100 forfeit, \$1,500 added by the Projector if the race is run. Closed on the lat day of July with eight nominations:

1. John Campbell's ch. m. Lizzie MacDonald, formerly Survey Washington. 2. Reber & Kutr's by f. Alsmode. 3. Wm. H. Gibbens's ch. f. Mary Evelyn. 4. John Hunter'sch. 2. Nicholas.

1. S. Also, b. c. Mohican. 6. Thos. 4. Thos. W. Doswell, b. c. Slasher. 7. R. H. Dickinson's ch. c. Gov. Wicklides. 8. Also (Dickinson & Branch's) br. b. Tar River.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes for 5 yr. olds, Mile heats: \$100 subscription. \$50 forfeit. Closed on the let July with four nominations:

prior. \$50 fortest. Closed on the H. Gibbons's b. f. cher & Kuta's b. c. Bronz. 2. Wm. H. Gibbons's b. f. of R. P. C. Bush's gr. g. Throgs Neck. 4. John Hunter's

ch. p. Jim Wetson.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes for 2 year olds. One Mile: \$100

palseription. \$50 forfeit. Closed on the 1st July with five
nominations?

1. F. Morris ch. c. by Imp. Monarch. 2. Also, b. c. by Imp.

Monarch. 5. P. C. Bush's ch. f. Starbeam. 4. Wm. H. Gib.
bons's b. C. Princline. A. John Hunter's —— by Imp. Trustee.

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CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES
For the Fall trade is now opening, and will be sold
AT PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION.
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Corner of Broadway and Broome st

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES - Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DVE, the best extant. BATCHE application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extent. BATCHE Lou's Wiss and TourkEs have improvements over all others this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INES. " Not for a day, but for all time." See Dr. CHILTON'S THAT.

Showing the superiority of this lak over all others BUY THE BEST !!! CHILSON'S CONE FURNACE,
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CRILSON'S GAS CONSUMING FURNACE,
BEARMALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 399 Broadway, corner of Walker et.

FRENCH TRAVELING BAGS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TOILET CASES, Of new and unique designs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Corner of Broadway and Broome-sta

BADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE.-MARSH & Co., No. I Veney-st., Aster House—TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS BHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varices wells, and every variety of bandages shiffully applied. A fe-male attendant in private rooms for lading.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGE. The most returner courses appearance and secondary in the For derability, neathers of appearance and secondary in the runs are unreaded by the manual transport of the course of the cou

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Le the Boot and Cheegest Article for Drossing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Curium,
Proserving and Restoring the Bart.
Ledite, try it. Por sale by all Druggiets and Performers. SHALL RATS, BUGS AND ROACHES infest our

No! No! SHALL ALL VERMIN BE EXTERPATED ! MYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,

Purifies from all Vermi Annual contracts made and warranted effectual. Remedies sold at Manufacturer's depot, No. 612 Broadway, cor. Houst-General Agent, FREDERICE V. RUSHTON, Druggist, Nos. 10

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MEN AND BOYS Unserpened in quality, Unconsiled in manufacture In style the met approved.

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Men and Bors. Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors. IN BOYS' CLOTHING

they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other hones, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison. IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

First-class Cutters are employed,
and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimers, and Vesttsos may be found, which will be made to order at unusually
moderate prices.

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LAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray et., op posite City Hall, New-York. CATARRH.-There are probably thousands

CATARRH.—There are probably thousands to persons in this city and elsewhere who are suffering from Catarrhal affections, in either mild or aggravated forms, who have resorted to various means for relief without success, until they have become entirely steptical in regard to any cure or even mitigation of their disease being accomplished.

To all such persons the writer begs to say, that a large experience in this specialty and the employment of remedies intherity numsed by the profession, the use of which estimated with himself, enables him to say unequivocally that Catarrh may be permanently and radically cured. People complaining of core throat, howeverse, or bronchitis, arising from a discharge from the head, of an acrimonious mucus into the throat passages, to hrost, hoarseness, or bronchits, arasing from a demander, the bead, of an acrimonious mures into the throat passages, tether with more or less defluxions of mucins massily, vertigiall, heavy headache, impaired sense of smell, taste, sight earlier, may be assured that these difficulties may be remedied and the disease effectually removed.

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R. Goodalle, M. D.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Wherefore submit to medical experiments when it is an assured trut that in every climate, and under every state of circumstance these remedies core all external and internal diseases.

R "prox Bills or Mortality.—The number of deaths e of our large cities have so much decreased of late years attisticians are confounded in their raiculations, rates of surance more particularly being thereby entirely rendered able. We fanny the cause of this strange fact is to be traced extension of Rapway & Co.'s remedial agency constantly intreliable. We famy the cause of this strange fact is to be traced to the extension of Rabway & Co's remedial agency constantly going on in every really sulightened community. Radway a keady Relief has saved so many people from the grave, the Renovating Resolvent has so strengthened the general average of health, and the Regulatine Fill is now doing such miraciae in the restation of confirmed invalids, that we do not wonder our bills of mortality are being gradually but surely reduced. King Death himself has to yield to the democratic power of Radway's Remedies. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New York. Auts. Fleas, Bugs and Roaches,

Ants, Piess, Bugs and Roscoes,
Lyon's Powers kills.

No Rat or Mouse approaches,
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Lyon's firm determine,
Since he first his flag unfurl'd,
Is of all sorts of vermin.
To forever rid the world!
So, Rat, Mouse, Ant, Flea, Bug and Rosch,
On Lyon's domain never dare encrosch.

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HATTERS PLUSH AND TRIMMINGS
of every variety, imported and for sale by
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New-Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Genelley & Co

From Europe we have three days' later news, t the 11th inst., by the steamship Niagara, which reached Halifax yesterday morning. Further electrical experiments went to show that the defect in the Atlantic telegraph, whatever its nature, was not far from the Valentia end. Signals continued to come, but were too faint and uncertain to be intelligible. The shares had fluctuated in value, but there were many transactions. Representatives of eighteen English Railway Companies had met in London and adopted resolutions, recommending the settlement of future difficulties by arbitration and suggesting measures to prevent ruinous competition. The decree for the dissolution of the Spanish Cortez had been signed. A great explosion took place at some powdermills in Okhta, a suburb of St. Petersburgh, by which one hundred workmen were killed. Morphy had been beaten at Paris in his first game at chess with Harrwitz after three hours' play. The accumulation of the precious metals in the Bank of France is the largest ever known. There are later advices from India and China by telegraph. The only important item of news concerns the Chinese treaty with England, which had received the Emperor's

approval and was on its way to England. Its main

features are as heretofore reported. Cotton had

met with a further advance. Breadstuffs were

quiet but stendy. Consols closed at 97 to 971.

We have already expressed the opinion that the secret of the bitter and almost savage warfare carried on by The Union and other Administration organs against Mr. Douglas is to be found in the intention of Mr. Buchanan to become a candidate for reelection to the Presidency. The war against Douglas may serve Mr. Buchanan's ambitious views in this direction in more ways than one. Should be succeed in keeping Douglas out of the Senate, that would be the first and a very important step toward destroying his political influence and leadership in Illinois, and the hold which that leadership, combined with the probability of his becoming President, gives him upon the Democratic party throughout the Union. It may well be doubted, however, whether Douglas's failure to get back into the Senate will be accepted on his part as a decisive political defeat. Some arrangement may be concocted for getting him into the House, and the tenacity with which he clings to the Democratic party exhibits a determination to hold on to the last moment upon the place of leadership in it which he has hitherto held,

But even though the President's warfare against Mr. Douglas should fall far short of that result against Douglas personally at which the President aims; though the President's organs and his officeholding agents and wire-pullers should fail to persuade the Illinois Democrats " to strip him of his " surplice, revoke his commission, and disarm him "of authority," as The Union recommends: though in spite of this attempt to read him out of the Democratic Church, or at least to place him on the stool of humilistion, recantation and repentance, Mr. Douglas should contrive to hold his position as a party leader, and a Presidential candidate, yet Mr. Buchanan may confidently hope in the contest with him for the nomination to derive not a little strength and support from the embittered and unrelenting warfare which he is now carrying on against him. Mr. Buchanan is now attempting, and in a much safer way, to do for himself what Mr. Douglas attempted to do for himself in devising and advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and

through the door which the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had opened for its admission. Nobody, we suppose, pretends to doubt that what Mr. Douglas had in view in that operation was the gratification of the slaveholders, and the proving himself thereby to be the special friend of the elaveholders, and as a consequence of that gratification and of that proof, likely to receive Southern support in his pretensions to the Presidency. Now, the same use to which Mr. Douglas, in the arder of his ambition, was so incautious as to put the Missouri Compromise and the Territory and people of Kansas, making them merely a stepping stone to a Presidential nomination, Mr. Buchanan just now proposes to put Mr. Douglas himself, and with much less danger, as we think, of breaking his neck in the operation. It is much safer to set one's foot upon the neck and shoulders of a party politician like Mr. Douglas, whether he has first been tripped up, or whether he still contrives to hold himself erect, than to undertake to trample, as Mr. Douglas did, not merely upon the Territory of Kansas, but upon the feelings and the rights of the entire Northern people. It is much safer and much surer for Mr. Buchanan to demonstrate to the slaveholders his disposition to serve them by strenuously holding Mr. Douglas up to the fulfillment to the last letter, and at whatever risk and danger to himself, of the implied obligation into which he had entered to aid them in making Kansas a Slave State, than it was for Mr. Douglas originally to take upon himself any such dangerous and desperate obligation. Should Mr. Douglas present himself before the Charleston Convention as a candidate against Mr. Buchanan for the Presidential nomination, Mr. Buchanan will be able contemptuously to point him out as a fellow who skulked and deserted at the last pinch, and thereby defeated the strenuous efforts of Mr. Buchanan to bring Kansas in as a Slave State under the Lecompton Constitution, however shortlived and evanescent that triumph might have been. And while thus pointing to Douglas as a coward, speak and deserter, Mr. Buchanan will be able at the same time to glorify himself, not merely for the devotion to the wishes of the slaveholders which he exhibited in his utter disregard of the wishes and the rights of the people of Kansas, but also for the stern spirit with which he followed up, denounced and attempted to read out of the Democratic ranks all who failed to come up to that mark of devotion. The present persecution to which Mr. Douglas is subjected is in fact a declaration to all the world, and the slaveholders in particular, that in the view of Mr. Buchanan the sole, single and exclusive object for which the Democratic party exists is the extension of Slavery, no matter by what

To fail in this particular, no matter how perfect one's Democracy may be in all other respects, is, as The Union expresses it, to be guilty of apostacy. Mr. Buchauan, through his organs and office-hold ers, loudly calls upon the Democracy of Illinois to come up to this mark, and by refusing their aid in keeping Mr. Douglas in the Senate, to become the indersers of the Lecompton Pro-Slavery Constitution, of all the violence and scandalous frauds in which that Constitution had its origin, and of the attempt in Congress to force that Constitution upon the people of Kansas in the face and eyes of a popular vote rejecting it by an overwhelming majority. Is it possible for anybody to go further than this in demonstration of total devotion to the interests and wishes of the slaveholders? Mr. Douglas offered to betray Kansas into the hands of the slaveholders. Not only did be fail in this, but at the last moment he attempted to save his Senatorship by coming out as the champion of the rights of the people of the Territories to frame their own Constitutions, instead of having Pro-Slavery Constitutions forced upon them by packed and fraudulent Conventions. Mr. Buchanan offers on his part-a thing much more within his power-to introduce it as the grand principle of the Democratic party, that in attempts to convert Free into Slave Territory there must be no flinching, and that every one who pretends to be a Democrat, at least every one who aspires to be a leader among Democrats, must be ready in this matter to follow any step which the President for the time being may see fit to take. This is certainly a splendid bid for a slaveholders' nomination, which, of course, the nomination of the Charleston Convention will be-and should Mr. Douglas, in spite of the pending efforts to degrade him, contrive to present himself at Charleston as a candidate, we do not see how he can possibly overbid it.

means.

It is quite apparent that New-Jersey, following the example of other States, is singling out her best men for the next Congress. Of late years she has been content with second and even third rate men. But as the public emergency becomes imminent, she becomes fully conscious of her responsibility to the cause of Freedom. Mr. John T. Nixon, nominated in the 1st District, is a resident of Salem, a lawyer of established reputation, the author of a standard Digest, a gentleman in every sense of the word, now in the prime of life, and is brought forward by the united Opposition of the District. He is an Old-Line Whig, but went off two years ago for Fillmore. A diversion is attempted by one Jones, pretending to be the nominee of the Americans, but believed to be the tool of William Wright, his mission being not to have himself elected to Congress, but to so distract the legislative canvass as to insure the success of men who will reappoint Wright for a second term in the United States Senate. The Democracy are running Judge Walker, a fourth-rate man, who goes for Lecompton pure and simple. Nixon's prospects are in the highest degree encouraging. The present member is Dr. Clawson, who went in in 1856 by 2,322 majority on a fusion ticket. He and Robbins were the only Jersey members who voted right throughout the Kansas swindle during the last session. The fusion of Republicans and Americans on Nixon being very complete, it is difficult to see how he can fail to be elected by a large majority.

In the Hd District, John L. N. Stratton has been nominated almost by acclamation. This District is composed of Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean, memorable names in the history of the State. The present member, Robbins, was elected in 1854 by a majority of some 2,700, and in 1856 was reëlected by a majority of 1,031, the diminished majority being the result of the political dislocations which that year occurred throughout New-Jersey. Mr. Stratton resides at Mount Holly, where he is a lawyer in full practice, occupying a high position at the bar. He is in the prime of life, possesses an ample fortune, sprung from the best blood of New-Jersey, and is

them without their promptly inquiring the why and the wherefore. His opponent is Mr. James W. Wall, whom Robbins defeated in 1856. Mr. Wall is an intense Lecomptonite, and was nominated by accident. The Convention contained 106 votes, 36 of which were cast by Burlington County, in which he resides. The friends of his opponent, Mr. George Sykes, were prevailed upon to give Mr. Wall a complimentary vote of the entire county on the first ballot, and then let him slide for Sykes. But this complimentary vote turned out unexpectedly heavy. Wall receiving 56 and Sykes only 50. The former thus received the nomination, much to the chagrin of the unconscious minority, who go into the canvass with no cordial feeling for the success of their accidental nominee. Mr. Wall is a lawyer, very fluent on the stump, and extremely energetic. But in his last canvass he committed the singular indiscretion of attacking and abusing the Quakers, of whom there are large congregations in Burlington and Mercer. His prospects are so hopeless that he will probably be left in a minority of at least 2,000. A bitter feud exists between him and Senator Wright, who has successfully intercepted the few crumbs o patronage Mr. Buchanan might have been disposed to scatter in a quarter where the meanest of them

would have been received with thankfulness. The IIId District, composed of Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset and Warren, is now represented by Mr. Adrain. a Democrat who opposed Lecempton only in a half-and-half way. Had he been hostile without stint, as were Haskin and Hickman, or had he even shown the proper back one since his return home, the Republicans would have sustained him heartily and refrained from nominating an opponent. But he has been shuffling and prevarieating, and cannot be trusted. His own party look on him with distrust, and it is extremely doubtful whether they will adopt him at their Convention on the 30th. He has offended both wings, and been dropped by the Opposition, who will probably nominate Mr. George W. Taylor if the Democrats should bring out Mr. Adrain for a secand term. This District elected Adrain by a mafority of 1,013 over Bishop (Whig), who displaced Dr. Lilly for his blind subserviency to Pierce's original sin of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Under any view of the case, Mr. Adrain's doom is morally certain. The District is strongly Democratic, but

it will heartily repudiate Lecompton. The IVth District is represented by Judge Huyler, who went in by a majority of 934, and consists of Bergen, Morris, Passaic and Sussex. Judge Huyler was a persistent supporter of the Lecompton fraud, and turned a deaf ear to all remonstrances of friends at home. The District pow contains a strong Anti-Lecompton Democratic organization, with an energetic press just established in Spaces to sustain it, and their candidate is Mr. Ictur R. Riggs, whose term in the State Senate has just expired. Mr. Riggs is a strong Tariff Democrat. The Convention which nominated him has issued one of the ablest addresses of the campaign. This nomination will be cordially supported by the entire Opposition, so that Mr. Riggs's election is a pretty sure thing. Huyler will thus be effectively rebuked and laid on the shelf. His defeat will teach the Democracy of New-Jersey a new lesson touching their subserviency to the Slave Power-that a blind adhesion to its demands will be political destruction,

even in the strongest Democratic District. The Vth District has nominated ex-Gov. William Pennington. The Convention selected him by acclamation, all phases of the Opposition uniting spontaneously at the mention of his name. His opponent is Wortendyke, the supple, pliant and stultified tool of the slave-driving Administration. Mr. Pennington's election is sure, by a heavy majority. The great County of Essex, with Newark for its capital, and numbering nearly 20,000 voters, will give the lie to all its antecedents, if it does not give him a tremendous majority. Gov. Pennington is a lawyer of distinguished ability, in manners a most accomplished gentleman, and, when the tug of war comes in the House, will hit blows that will be hard to bear. Wortendyke slipped in in 1856, through the split in New-Jersey politics. He received 9,099 votes: while his Reand 5,638 votes respectively, leaving him in a clear minority of 3,019. At the next turn he will drop

entirely out of sight. It is quite remarkable in the history of these Oposition nominations, that in only one of them a ballot was gone into, and that in that case the first ballot decided the question. All the other nominces were chosen by acclamation. This unity of sentiment is one of the peculiarities of the Opposition in New-Jersey at the present moment, and gives token of a comprehensive victory. Beside purifying the Congressional representation, it will penetrate to the Legislature, by whom some honest man will be chosen to supersede the dumb dog of despotism who for six years past has so grossly misrepresented the State at Washington.

heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, natural, moral, or intellectual. The axiom propounded by the Lord Hamlet upon that old Danish platform having been reiterated upon Yankee platforms, is now considered as a dead-shot at skepticism. We must believe a thing because it is impossible. The inventor of a spiritual or mental novelty cares not a farthing for your demonstration of its incredibility when tested by the laws of induction or deduction. A seer tells you that he has seen the spirit of Gen. Washington, and has parleyed with that celebrity; in his description of the shade, there is no lack of particulars, and you are treated to an inventory of personal appearances, from the cocked-hat to the boots. You may venture to suggest the resemblance between these phenomena and those of Gilbert Stuart's portrait. Then you are snubbed as an unbeliever. Then you are told that there are more things in heaven, &c. The prophet mounts to a hight which makes the name of "medium" ridiculous, and leaves you groveling in the slough of your own infidelity. The raree show goes on; writing "mediums" scrawl- hieroglyphics; speaking "mediums" jabber jargon; tipping "mediums" overset the furniture; "chir-'voyant mediums" read scaled letters; "heal-ing mediums" prescribe infallible doses; and 'police mediums" discover the lost spoons. They operate in a charmed circle into which Common Sense is forbidden to enter. Any one undertaking an investigation worthy of the name is set down as an enemy of the cause. In his presence, the old laws of nature reassert themselves; and the tipping, the bell-ringing, the fiery exhalations, the reading and the writing, suddenly stop. The spirits are sensitive; the spirits are grieved; the spirits will neither jerk, push, knock, indite, squeak, nor gibdition is of too delicate a nature to submit to a cross-examination at the least incommodious, and they fly to haunts unvexed by the importunities of

Now, we mean to be fair. In the new philosophy, it is taken for granted that "a spirit" has carried with it the passions and the prejudices which possessed it here; and therefore it is not strange that it should be piqued as a phantom by what piqued it, or would have piqued it, in the flesh. But, then, two unfortunate questions at once arise. If the spheres have no better effect upon their denizens than this, of what use are the spheres at all? And if these disembodied intelligences are no wiser and no more equable than those still embodied, why should they be summoned with so much pains? For it is clear that if the mundane teacher is fallible, these ultra mundane teachers are not less so. A modern "spirit," we have noticed, is usually a very stupid personage. He (or it) blunders, and higgles, and hesitates; he says nothing when he is understood, and is only impressive when he is incomprehensible. We have een three or four hundred printed pages all dicated by "spirits," and anything more dreary and driveling, more platitudinous and paltry, more absurd and unimportant, it would be impossible to magine. To ask the world to receive all this for truth, in spite of sensual demonstration of its absurdity: to demand that we should disbelieve Newton in the flesh, and confide in a pothering. blundering, quackish Newton in the spirit, is a little too impudent. We will not believe in a Newton who repeals the law of gravitation, abolishes the Copernican system, and wastes his valuable time in descanting about free love, which is only another name for fornication and adultery, if not incest. If he has nothing better to communicate, it would be wiser for him to return to his "sphere" and resume his polished conversation with Alexander the Great and Capt. Kyd. When so much is undertaken, we demand

that something should be accomplished. We

have a right to require that what the "spirits" say, should be said clearly; that what they think, they should think strongly; that what they do, they should do decidedly; that what they teach, they should teach plainly; that, in short, they should either make this world wiser, better and happier, or else leave it altogether to old influences and well recognized powers. If there is to be special spiritual revelation in these days, let it be of great and not of little things; and if we are to have new prophets, let them command respect by lives of purity, and by intellectual vigor. No man accustomed to better things can fail to perceive that there is about all these doings denominated spiritual a taint of earthiness, if not an aroma of pastiness. Wherever the new doctrines are carried, the tongue of scandal is at once let loose. We are not about to argue that this is a necessary result. That is to say, if disembodied creatures are permitted to visit the world-and these are of necessity good and bad-it is preti; positive proof that the bad surpass the good in number and in power when the aggregate of results is pernicious; and that it would be better for us to discentinue the evocation of all, rather than submit to the malign majority. We must judge these inspired people by their works. We have a right to ask if they have made individuals better or society happier, the impure pure, and the pure purer. We have witnessed no such result. We have under these influences seen chaste women grow incontinent, the industrious idle, the sensible addle-pated, the steady erratic, the placid pugnacious, and the honest knavish. None of these people seem to be any better for their new friends. "Spirits" who set father against child, husband against wife, and neighbor against neighbor, are unworthy of respectful treatment, and should be hooted back to the habitations whence they came. They will otherwise, being treated with so much consideration, grow arrogant and self-sufficient. If we had the largest faith in their existence, and absolute authority over them, we think we should exercise our power by sending the whole pack about their business. The best way to deal with a busy devil is to tread m under foot. But if we shake hands with him if we invite him into the drawing-room; if we feast him and fondle him, he will probably, before he takes his departure, make our houses too hot to be comfortable. At present, the "spirits" seem to constitute a rather miscellaneous mob; and we do not care to associate with a man after he is dead with whom we would not have associated while he was living, especially if the testimony be quite strong that dissolution has not mended his manners. The newspapers have recently referred to an

event in this city of a scandalous character, of which, in what we have just said, we have not been unmindful. If the parties were private persons, we should have no right to allude to them; but Mrs. Hatch is a professional medium, and receives solid silver dollars for her revelations. Heretofore her husband, Dr. Hatch, has received We know well that there are more things in and put into his pocket the proceeds of her public performances. But, alas for Spiritualism! Here was a woman who knew all things in heaven and earth-who could have profitable conversation at any time with the salt of her sex in every age and country-who could chat with Lucretia, who could pass the morning with Cornelia, who could take tea with Volumnia and Virgilia, who could walk with Sarah and Rebecca, and sit with Elizabeth and either Mary, and who could, face to face with many a sainted soul, study the duties of wife and mother. And here was her husband, married not to one, but by a sort of virtuous polygamy to many admirable women. Surely, a halo of celestial peace should have irradiated their habitation, Alas! it now appears, and it is in the newspapers, that all these glorious gifts have not saved the pair from social discord and final separation. And worse and worse! The Doctor forbids his wife to feed the spiritually hungry and to clothe the spiritually naked, without his consent, which means, we think, without permitting him to pocket the pecuniary proceeds. Anything more scandalous we never heard of. Here is a world lying in iniquity and darkness-here are millions of purified spirits impatient to irradiate it-here is a Mrs. Hatch ready to change this winter of our discontent to glorious summerand there is pobody to blast this full fruition but a Dr. Hatch, and a Dr. Hatch does it. The idea is a tremendous one. The Doctor assumes a tremendons responsibility. He will be playing at bowls with the sun and moon next. By all meens, et him be pensioned into good nature. -The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate says thrat the only

son of the late Rev. E. Williams, and of course the next beir to the throne of France, is now engaged as a pilot on one of the Lake Winnebago steamers. He

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED #1 MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE S. T. TRIET'SE.

From a Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1864. Intelligence has been received here verifying the fact that the yacht Wanderer, which was temperarily detained by the United States Marshal at New-York a few months ago, under suspicion circumstances, went to the coast of Africa, and soon expected in Cuba with a cargo of slaves Capt, Corrie of South Carolina purchased her with the proceeds of a claim allowed by the War De partment, under a bill which the lobby engineered through Congress for the relief of Seabrook, and he and others provided the necessary capital for the he and others provided the lack allowed by the War Office was unsupported by any testimony that would be recognized in a court of justice, and had been completely riddled by an official report of the Controller of the Treamy which is now among the archieves. This document will be called for at the next seed Ex-Gov. Jones of Tennessee carried the bill through the Senate, and was also active in coquering the prejudices of the Department after

Commodore Shubrick, who commands the navel force against Paraguay, is to be relieved of that duty as soon as the dispute is settled. He wil proceed with Commissioner Bowlin to Asuncia to try negotiations with Lopez, before the force ascends the river. Commander Page and Lieut. Dayton are to act as aids of Shubrick, the former being without any actual command. The fleet will consist of fifteen vessels in all, the Government paying \$3,000 per month for each of the five commercial steamers employed in the service.

All the young officers who are going out are cheered at the prospect of a fight, and will leave no reasonable means untried to gratify this ambition. It is supposed, however, that the character and extent of the preparations may lead to a pacific solution, which might have been attained at any time by proper efforts, and without the large and unnecessary expenditure which has been incurred.

As the Custom-House at New-York belongs to the whole country, the cringing of its head to the behests of two or three members of Congress excites nothing but disgust and contempt here.

The visit of Mr. Yancey to the warm spring of Virginia may lead to the exchange of something warm between himself and Mr. Pryor. There has been no love lost between them since the blow given to the secession movement by Pryor at the ast Southern Convention. As the Government has not latterly anticipated

advantage from any use of its own of the oe telegraph to England, little regret is expressed by officials or the people of Washington, by reason of the failure in the transmission of messages by it. It is true that the Navy Department has con

vessels to the coast of Cuba to intercept slaven expected there. Gov. Walker is here. He seems to be looking

into the future to see what shall grow and what shall not. Who knows? To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

A private letter from an officer on board the sloop-of-war Dale, dated Porto Praya, Aug. 17, states that the health of the African Squadron generally is good. The Dale had sailed for a cruise off the southern Coast of Africa, and was to return in December. A seames was sent to the United States as a criminal, and Sargeon Sherman was dismissed from the squalron by Court-Martial.

The visit of the Postmaster-General to New-York has reference to the selecting of a site for a Post-Odio

On information received through the State Department, that the mutineers of the ship Tartar are a Sal, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, the Secretary of the Navy has transmitted instructions to the figure officer of the African squadron to send them to United States for trial

The Maine Election. Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribuns. CALAIS, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

The doubts thrown over Foster's election in this (the VIth) District, arise from the wholesale frauds practiced throughout the County of Aroostook, or wilderness, and especially in the French Plantations; but Foster is elected in spite of the immense swindling there perpetrated.

Congressional Nomination. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858. F. W. Kellogg of Kent County was to-day non nated by the Republicans of the HId Congressions

State Politics.

District as their Representative to Congress.

The statement of The Albany Statesman that Bey Welch of this city is to trke editorial charge of The Republic is utterly untrue. Mr. Welch acts with the Republican party, and cordially supports the Republican can think.

Baltimore Politics. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

Mayor Swann was unanimously re-nominated for
Mayor last night.

Democratic State Committee.

ALEANY, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.
The Democratic State Committee to-day elected, unanimously, Dean Richmond, Chairman, and Poles Cagger, Secretary. Movements of Gen. Walker. We learn from trustworthy authority that Gen. Wm. Walker arrived in this city last night progritors and that he left for Louisville this morning on the man

Death of Robeson Len.

Parlance of Reposon Let.

Parlance in Mediceday, Sept. 22, 182.

Robeson Les, esq., formerly of the firm of Les

Bunker of this city, died last evening. He has been seed in the breadstuffs trade for nearly a quant of a century.

Mr. Nehinger, the Anti-Lecempton candidate Congress in the let District, has challenged Mr. Planting of the Congress of the Con

ence, the Democratic candidate, to meet him in ap-lic discussion on eight distinct charges.

Unknown Steamer on Fire at See The ship Rosenbeath, from Glasgem, has arrive

The ship Hosenbeath, from Glasgess, has arrivable er and makes the following report:

"On Sept. 15, lat. 19 17, long 11 187 parced to red-bottom steamer on fire; an hour before saws had pass close alongside of the steamer, cause up the berk four hours after and found her to be the bian, of Glasgore, for Hallfax. She reported that there was no persection board of the steamer, there was no persection board of the steamer. It steamer appeared to be of American build, and had very short bowspil. Her engines worked there the upper deck, and a large beam above was still steading. Could not learn her name as already gorth-cast gale was biowing at the time."

Railword Disaster.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1858.

The bridge at Fester's Crossing, on the Little Most Railrend, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was partially burned.

Five cars of a freight train coming west, loaded with flour and whisky, subsequently went through the applicar and were destroyed. No parson was injured. The bridge was repaired immediately, and trains are reported an usual to-day. running as usual to-day.

Republican of unimpeachable orthodoxy. Both ber in the presence of the disbeliever. The is a fine-looking young man, bears a striking resemdenizens of the spheres grow sluggish and their in the subsequent aid and countenance which he he and Nixon will be admirable tacticians, and no blance to his father, but is too modest, we think, to gave to the attempt to force slavery into Kansas plantation bully can walk roughshod over either of knowledge becomes incommunicable. Their conurge his claims. Aster House and 417 Broadway, con Camilet.